NEW YORK, SUNDAY, AUGUST 3, 1902 .- Copuright, 1902, by The Sun Printing and Publishing Association

PANAMA PAST AND PRESENT.

NOTES FROM AN ENGINEER'S MEMORANDA.

The Isthmus Was Settled Less Than 25 but Is Still Practically Unknown -The Task That Confronted the Enkineers of the Panama Canal-Im-Locate the Canal - A Trip Through the Country After Mahogany -Heasts, Birds and Man on the Isthmus-How the Mahogany Trees Grow, and the Way They Are Got to Market.

was with little enthusiasm that the ovage to Central America was begun; breats of and cautions against fever, heat, ects, revolutions and what-nots were earkened to and had every effect but that of actually preventing the trip. To show how unfounded most of the alarm was is only necessary to say that, although he stay upon the Isthmus of Panama was during what is considered the unhealthiest art of the year, the end of the dry season, ere were but two deaths from fever smong the foreign population and both of them were due to the neglect of the most ordinary precautions. Indeed, yellow fever, nough undeniably serious, is not half fatal as most reople suppose, because are constantly surrounded by it. nize the symptoms in themselves and more than likely to escape with a light lack, merely by taking it in time. In he case of well-nourished strangers, the deadly character of the disease is generally caused by the neglect of the early symptoms. the meaning of which is lost upon the victim

ometer ranged from 88 to 93 degrees (Fahrenheit) in the shade and from 130 to 140 degrees in the sun; yet there was a contant breeze, even far inland, and the writer. although much too heavily clothed, was ever more than uncomfortably warm after first day or two. There was an active revolution in progress, yet there was no espicion of interference with any foreigner. resident or transient. As for the insect ests, although the visit involved time spent the forests and marshes, in camp and in ities, in private houses and hotels, the osquitoes were discovered to be unworthy of their race; the ticks, of various sorts, ere comparatively innocent little ticklers who vanished before any one of a dozen means of destruction.

Truly, most of the fault-finding seemed born of the inherited right to grumble, and the dangers vanished as they were ap-

> As a rule, a man's a fool When it's hot he wants it cool: When it's cool he wants it hot: Always wanting what is not

The Isthmus may be reached by sea there is no land route) either from San ancisco, which has several lines of steamer from New York on the single line steamers which sail once a week to clen, the Caribbean port, the so-called castern terminus of the Panama Railroad. he journey is a delightful one by either of te and the through trip from New York San Francisco is indescribably charming. in leaving New York the ship enters the Gulf Stream within the first twenty-four hours and from that moment the temperathe remains summerlike until the Golden hed a month later constant change of scene, new islands new sirds, and water which is the bluest thing in orld, and there is a perfect idleness which is never ennui. It is a yachting trip without the responsibility and expense.

The whole of the isthmus is contained to the Department of Panama of the Republic of Colombia and it is a gorgeous land of mystery, fertility and historical interest. many people are there who remember that it has been settled since about the year 1515, less than twenty-five years later than and fall the day when Columbus first sailed from tadiz? Does it not sound strangely to hear that there was a paved road built within a year or two of this time, which follows very closely the line of the Panama (anal, and was, until the opening of the Panama Railroad in the middle of the last century, the international route between the two great oceans? And yet this is all true; not only is it the earliest discovered rath between the Atlantic and Pacific. ut it remained for modern engineers to discover that the Spaniards anticipated them some three hundred and fifty years in finding and adopting the simplest and shortest practicable location, whether for highway, railroad or canal.

There is no more thrilling chapter in American history than the account of an expedition sent out by the United States Navy Department in 1853 to explore a reported low-grade line, not far from what is now called the Panama route. Twentyn he hearty men started from the Caribbean de on what was expected to be a ten days jaunt; they were unheard of for weeks and given up for lost; and when, finally, a comlany of nearly naked skeletons emerged on the shores of the Pacific a third of the original party were found to have perished from starvation. This is but one of many ttempts in different places; some of them actually got through and reported the route as impracticable, others ventured into the "bush" for a short distance; some of them gave it up within a mile, and turned back, while at least two daring souls pretended to have gone (but hadn't), and wrote a glowing account of the line which they had never seen. It was to investigate this last that the Navy Department sent out its

Darty in 1853. Fully to appreciate the significance of these facts, it must be remembered that to-day every captain and mate of a ship, every young graduate of an engineering school, knows (or ought to know) how to find his position anywhere on the surface of the earth, at any time of the day or night, when he can see the sun, moon or any one of several scores of tabulated stars. But when the immediate successors of Columbus legan their land expeditions a hundred years were to pass before Galileo conceived the idea of combining two lenses to form a telescope, the spherical form of the earth was still denied by many scholars and our Present notion of latitude and longitude fould only have just begun to take shape in the minds of a few radical thinkers. Yet, notwithstanding all this, without other matruments than the mariner's compass. without other information than could be aring from frightened and unwilling ravages, without other knowledge than what modern engineers call 'an eye for country,' these torturing, fighting, praying Spaniards sought and found the best route

between the Eastern and Western oceans. When one leaves the narrow strip of clearing through which the Panama Rail-

Years After Columbus's First Voyage, cal observation stations in various places and to these spots some fairly decent paths exkineers of the Panama Canal—Imeneers of the Panama Canal—Imenees Preliminary Labor Needed to is not what we should call a road anywhere is not what we should call a road anywhere except in the cities of Panama and Colon) and are only just wide enough to permit the passage of a pony. They twist hither and thither in a most unaccountable manner and double on themselves for all the world as though the man who first traced them sought to make the distance as great as possible. They not only twist but they climb and dive at a rate which would make it appear incredible (to one who has not

climb and dive at a rate which would make it appear incredible (to one who has not actually witnessed the feat) that a fourteenhand pony should be able to negotiate them with a heavy man on his back. And the "bush" on either hand is absolutely impenetrable to anything less than a strong native and a sharp machete.

This problem of getting from one place to another, and seeing where one is going, is not the least which the Spanish explorers had to face; a fact which becomes very evident after a glance at the map of the Isthmus, where it is seen that, although Panama is on the western coast, it is actually ma is on the western coast, it is actually far to the east of Colon, which is on the eastern coast, and the canal and railroad run in a direction contrary to that which would naturally be expected. What, therefore, must have been the state of mind of Senor Vasco Nunez de Balboa, who, when he was westward bound, found that he must travel southeast to get there? But he did get there, and although he was not a graduate of a technical school nor could he "take the sun," yet he and his compatriots had a wonderfully effective way of finding their direction, whatever it was, and their remains show that there it was, and their remains show that there were some engineers with them who would rank well to-day.

There is an old fort at the mouth of the

There is an old fort at the mouth of the Chagres River which is a monument to the man who designed it. The stones are a poor quality of volcanic ash; the mortar was evidently derived from lime, burned on the spot and brought from some convenient shell deposit; nevertheless, although the masonry has been racked by the storms of conturies neutrated by the roots of of centuries, penetrated by the storms of huge trees, and has withstood several sleges (Morgan, the great buccaneer, attacked and captured it about the year 1670), it needs only to be cleaned out and repointed in order to be as sound as the day it was finished.

day it was finished.

Some of these old Isthmian architects were past-masters in their use of the masonry arch and their work exhibits a daring and confidence in results which are not surand confidence in results which are not surpassed by modern engineers who have infinitely better materials to work with and far more technical knowledge to guide them. The Isthmus shows examples of flat arches which are as beautiful and airy as afry that we build to-day out of Portland cement reënforced by steel I beams. Good engineering seems to be traditional on the Isthmus, but the admiration which one feels at what the vanquished and vanishing race has accomplished, must not lessen an appreciation of what the modern Frenchan appreciation of what the modern French-men have done. It is no small matter to make the pre-

liminary investigations which are neces-sary before a comparatively unimportant piece of construction is begin, and in the Panama Canal, we have the greatest work of our age. Since it is upon the accuracy and intelligence with which this prelim-

the width and course of every stream, whether great or small. This is a work of years, in such a country, where for each new instrumental observation (and there would be many, many thousands) a separate and distinct path must be cut through a forest of great trees, matted and inter-woven by a thicket of creepers and thorns And it must also be remembered that all of this outdoor work is done in a tempera-ture of 120 to 140 degrees, under a tropical sun, or in a tropical rainy season, the like of which is indescribable to a person who

which is indestribute to a person who has never experienced it.

While the surveying is being carried on, knowledge is being gathered as to the rise and fall of the streams and the amount of water which they carry at different seasons of the year and in different years. Any mistake, of magnitude, in this matter, either in over or under-estimating the amount of water, would jeepardize the success of the canal. If there should ultimately prove to be not so much water as the re-cords promised, the caral might be dry at certain seasons and this would be ruinous commercially speaking, and if more water should flow then could be taken care of by the dams, spillways and other works the canal might be washed out and de-stroyed. In short, it is evident that this stroyed. In short, it is evident that this part of the investigation must not only be extremely accurate, but must also extend over a long term of years, so as to include in the records both the greatest droughts and the greatest floods.

But it is not the surface indications alone which must be unmistakably known. The geological formation is of equal importance and to find out about this the earth must and to find out about this the earth must be bored to a great depth in many hundreds of places. Where ponderous masses of masonry must be built, masses which will weigh hundreds of thousands of tons, there must be no mistake as to the sustain-ing ability of the foundation upon which they are to rest, and what this ability is can only be determined by means of deep and numerous borings.

can only be determined by means of deep and numerous borings.

Now all of this preliminary work must be well advanced before even the least im-portant of the canal plans can be com-menced; all of the information thus ac-cumulated is first to be recorded in the form of diagrams or maps, in order that it may be intelligently studied by the various designing engineers; and not until this has been done. intelligently studied by the various designing engineers; and not until this has been done, can the ultimate scheme of the project be prepared. This is manifestly so because in a successful conception of the whole, each of the independent features must and will qualify all of its fellows, and a weak link anywhere in the chain of reasoning is likely to impair the safety and usefulness of the works. The amount of water which of the works. The amount of water which must be taken care of, both in the form of floods and for feeding the canal, will dictate the size of the reservoirs and the height and position of the dams; and these details will be further qualified by the char-peter of the soil and its underlying strata acter of the soil and its underlying strata-

other words, the foundations How clear it is therefore, that the getting together of this mass of information will require years of patient effort, the employ-ment of great numbers of educated men and the expenditure of a vast sum of money. This has been done by these French

money. This has been done by these French engineers and in a manner to arouse the admiration of any foreign professional man who sees and studies their records.

The Panama Railroad is chiefly interesting from the fact that it so closely resembles a single-track railroad in the United States; the locomotives are all of the well-known American type, and the enginemen (but not American type, and the enginemen (but not the firemen, who are almost all of them negroes) and conductors are typical American railroad men, even to their slang and some other kinds of language. In fact, a Vankee feels quite at home on the Isthmus of Panama, since English is commenly replease appropriate and the city of the city frequent use that there is no trouble in supplying one's wants.

Of the many novelties which appeal to the new arrival on the Isthmus of Panama, probably the most lasting impression is made by the riotous fertility of the land, coupled with the (seemingly) irexplicable fact that it is almost barren of results. Nearly every tropical fruit is represented

reach New York (seven days from Colon) a dozen at a time and consigned to some private person as a gift. There are thousands of acres of rice land; rice is the staple article of food, yet, except for an almost negligible quantity, all rice is imported. But one could continue indefinately, in describing such features of this nearly virgin land which (extraordinary as it may seem) was, and has been ever since, an international highway for more than a contury before the Mayflower dropped anchor in Plymouth Bay!

One of the purposes which took the writer to Central America was the desire to enter a mahogany forest and inspect the method of lumbering that noble wood. To do this, it was necessary to penetrate the "bush"

of lumbering that noble wood. To do this, it was necessary to penetrate the "bush" for a distance of about sixty miles on ponyback; for time was limited and to do it on foot, by all means the easiest way of travelling through that country, was not to be thought of. So behold a party of five sizable men mounted on native ponies (one of them, however, was a Peruvian mule) all of them less than fourteen hands in actual height but Percherons in strength and antelopes in activity. The smallest animal in the outfit carried 150 p unds of baggage and a big Jamaican negro as well. The mule too belied his normal character, since he was continually taking the bit and bolting and he bucked like any bronco when he was mounted the like any bronco when he was mounted the first time every morning.

The route led in a generally northeast-wardly direction and through a most diverse country. For a short distan e, the first part of the journey, the road was followed (built originally by Francisco Pizarro in the year 1519, for the purpose of conveying his treasure to the coast), until Cruces was reached. Cruces, by the way, holds a strong claim to be considered the oldest continuous settlement, on the mainland. continuous settlement on the mainland and the remains of the old cathedral still to be seen are eloquent of the piety if not the humanity of the Spanish conquerors. But of the indifference which the natives of the present day feel in all matters of religion, the ruinous condition of the modern church bears unmistakable

vitness Although these natives are neither religious or moral (according to our standard) they are the kindest, jolliest lot; they toil they are the kindest, jolliest lot; they toil not, neither do they spin, yet Solomon in all his glory might well have envied their state of contentment with things as they find them. In one respect, at least, society in the "bush" approaches that of Heaven, since there is little marriage or giving in marriage. Arrangements, more or less permanent, are entered into between two persons of opposite sex, which persist only during the pleasure of both parties. As a consequence, since both are free, there only during the pleasure of both parties.
As a consequence, since both are free, there is seldom any bickering and the writer heard not a single angry word while he was among them; the Labies seem not to cry or the mothers to scold. There is one very sad side, however; the rate of morriality must be translated. ceive them surrounded by all sorts and kinds of vegetation from which they make intoxicating liquors with the greatest ease and yet they are all as inversally sober: practically, the only drunkards

are foreigners.

But to return to the trip: Game is in profusion: waterfowl in the marshes and along the rivers, with occasionally a cay-man; in the bush, monkeys, deer (smaller, but otherwise like our own of the Eastern of our age. Since it is which this prelimand intelligence with which this prelimand intelligence with which this prelimand in the prelimant in what it must consist.

First, the whole surrounding country must have been correctly surveyed and mapped; every geographical feature shown, every change in elevation, every hill as to its height and every valley as to its depth; the width and course of every stream, the width and course of every stream.

This is a work as the stream of the country of the country. This is a work as the consequently as the consequently as the consequently and a multitude of the country stream and a multitude of the country to the American ear, and many others, just on the local bill of fare, but nauseating in name and aspect. To "live off the country," would be a simple matter, were it not that all game must be eaten within an hour two of being killed and is consequently

tough. 'Jerking' is an unknown art in those latitudes and is probably impractic-able because of the prevailing humidity: nor does salt (which is soon found to be luxury as the bush is penetrated) appear to act as an effective restrainer on insect attack. The absence of ice, the great modern preservative, is the only real hard-ship to a Northerner and is felt in many ways. So fer as the potability of warm water is concerned, one gets used to it after the first two or three days, but the thought of the cold morning plunge which one longs for, dreams of even, and yet cannot possibly have, is a positive torture at times

Everywhere, along the trails and on the infrequent savannas, is vegetable food for man and beast—if its identity could only be known to any but a naturalist. So "touch not, handle not" must be the motto of the casual stranger. Reach out, in pass-ing, to idly break a siender vine and with only a slight twitch, the finger is cut to the bone, followed by an open and irritating sore for a fortnight. And there are other, quite as good, reasons for letting things alone. Lean thoughtlessly against a fallen tree and, if you are lucky and have quick eyes, you will be able to escape a sting from a lurking, bark-colored centipede or scorpion. Brush carelessly against a low-lenging bough and presently you are hanging bough and presently you are a crawling mass of parasites, almost micro-scopic, who will bury their effective little heads or their sure-to-hatch little eggs under your skin; they yield to an alcohol or kerosene "rub," but are not the less proor kerosene "rub," but are not the less provoking on that score and are the mortal pest of domestic cattle. When the sort which buries its head first takes hold it is not larger than the head of a very small pin, but shortly you shall see it grow to the size of a very large bean; a few dozen, in the folds of the skin or the external ear of a horse or steer, if not attended to, may literally worry the animal to death. Hence the cattle, which draw the mahogany logs from the hills to the streams, are generously sprayed with kerosene.

The streams are full of fish; not very good eating to one who is accustomed to our firm-fleshed, toothsome trout, bass and whitefish, since their tropical congeners

firm-fleshed, toothsome trout, bass and whitefish, since their tropical congeners are flabby and bony. Nevertheless, they are sometimes a pleasant change from the otherwise endless iteration of very tough game or very salt meat. If you are a native, you are not an angler: In the first place, you have no lock and, secondly, to angle involves an appreciable amount of continuous effort and attention. So, instead, you strip several armfuls of bark from a certain common tree, allow it to dry in the sun, pulverize it in a large wooden mortar, and then, when you want fish, spread a few handfuls over a pool and,

spread a few handrus over a pool and, presently, your fish will rise, stupefied, to the top of the water.

Scrambling up the sides, sliding down the sides of guilles at angles which seem impossible to anything without wings—until it is actually accomplished; dodging a tree here, junking tree here, jumping a log there, ducking to avoid a low limb which over-stretches the trail. Sometimes clinging to the pommel, sometimes to the cantle of your saddle, to prevent being shot over your pony's ears or left behind by way of his tail, and always surrounded by objects of novelty always surrounded by objects of novelty or beauty. Orchid blossoms in such plenty that a bushel might be gathered in an hour; an anaconda glides across the narrow trail, too quickly and silently for you to do more than observe its tremendous length and beautiful coloring of yellow and black; a deer pauses an instant in full sight and then dashes away. If it is the rainy season, you will ride for an hour in a brilliant and secrebing sun and, with searcely any warning—not more than in a brilliant and scorening sun and, with scarcely any warning-not more than five minutes at the most of thunderlike cannonading, lightning and darkening sky-find yourself in a drenching downpour-only just short of a solid mass of water. These are a few of the varieties of an excursion in the "bush."

A mahogany forest is truly a forest—but not of mahoganies. There will be many treess—hundreds of square miles of them, of so close a growth that the sun's rays rarely New York Aquarium. A mahogany forest is truly a forest—but not of mahoganies. There will be many

road and Canal run, the difficulty of travel becomes immense. The whole country, to all intents and purposes, is an untouched wilderness; the native rubber-gatherers, banana-growers and mahogany cutters are practically the only inhabitants, and, except along the largest streams, a hut is seen but rarely and a village, never. The Panama but rarely and a village, never. The Panama by at least one indigenous species and all of them would prosper if once planted, yet they are barely able to command a small be the stately, high-arched Meliacea. Widely scattered, they stand regally alone and. usually, in difficult situations. Conceive a quality beyond praise, bring a price which makes them hardly worth picking, yet only reach the ground,—but of these, few will be the stately, high-arched Meliacea. Widely scattered, they stand regally alone and. usually, in difficult situations. Conceive a quality beyond praise, bring a price which makes them hardly worth picking, yet only reach New York (seven days from Colon) a side at the butt, four feet on a side at the butt. may be worth several thousand dollars in the United States and the larger the pieces in which it is shipped, the more it is worth. Yet this must be cut into short lengths because of the impossibility of moving it in its present form; and even if it could be moved, it could never by floated down the narrow, tortuous stream, or, even if this were possible, it could not be loaded aboard ship for its 2,000-mile journey to New York. This strikes the impressionable beholder as almost a tragedy.

And the waste! Not more than a fourth

And the waste! Not more than a fourth of the useful parts of this exquisite timber ever reach a market. Splendid trees are girdled and forgotten, or abandoned for some other reason. The roots and four for more) feet of the stumps, containing the most beautiful of waving, curled veneering material of great dimensions, are utterly neglected because there are no means provided for handling them. There is a fortune in the stumpage alone, in one of these forests, under intelligent and econo mical management. Great limbs, too, aggregating twice the amount of the stem and of equal utility as timber, are allowed and of equal utility as timber, are allowed to rot untouched where they fall; and last, but not least, not a sign of replanting or of cultivation. First destruction; then abandonment. And in thinking of this, it must be remembered that where maif must be remembered that where ma-hogany grows, there too grows cocobolo, the wood which is as beautiful as rosewood, dark red, shaded and limned with black, as heavy as boxwood and so valuable that it is used only for the most exclusive pur-poses. Rubber trees also are common, wild and indigenous in a mahogany forest, and are treated in the same thoughtless and are treated in the same thoughtless

way as is everything else.

The tools employed in lumbering are of the most primitive. An axe, of a strange unwieldly form; a two-man saw, some blocks and tackle, and oxen or bulls for power. Not a derrick, a steam boiler or power. Not a derrick, a steam boiler or a sawmill within a week's journey; not even rollers, except of the roughest. And yet individual trees are worth what it would cost to build an industrial (narrow gauge) railway to some large stream.
And for fuel, the tops of the felled trees
alone would furnish enough and to spare.
Here is a chance for Yankee push and

engineering!
When felled, squared and cut into lengths, the sticks are hauled by cattle, inch by inch, to the nearest stream which is large enough to float them during high water. This hauling must usually be in the rainy season in order (save the mark) that the ground shall be slippery and furnish its own lubrication. The cattle are a sad lot; rather small, but well looking enough when they are first set to work, but what a change in two months! Worn to skir a change in two months! Worn to skin and bone and covered with galls and open sores where the eggs of insects have been deposited and nurtured. These wretched beasts typify and express the whole mistaken method, as nothing else could, and offer a field for the S. P. C. A. which would leave it bankrupt in sympathy and energy. leave it bankrupt in sympathy and energy

at the first glance.

The smaller streams, which the logs first enter, are mere dry cracks in the country, with an occasional stagnant pool, during most of the dry season, but when the rains have lasted for a fortnight, they become torrents and except the very smallest, will float the largest logs. Exactly as in our own pine and hemlock forests, the logs gradually find their way to some river where there is less current and more water, and here they are caught by a "boom," collected into rafts, and so to the sea and the hold of a ship.

George Hebard Paine. first enter, are mere dry cracks in

LOBSTERS SCARCE IN CANADA. Alarm Caused in the Dominion by the Poor Catch This Spring.

felt both in the maritime provinces of the Dominion and by the Department of Fishries at Ottawa over the decadence of the obster industry. Present indications point to a possible extinction of the supply of Canadian lobsters.

So poor was the catch this spring that the fishermen and proprietors of canneries obtained from the Government a ten days' extension of the open season. The Government has become so alarmed at this con gation of the subject.

While it was a common thing a few years ago to take lobsters 18 and 20 inches long, the fishermen now say that there is none to be had of this length, and that the ordinary size nowadays is from 9 or 10 to 12

Considering the price paid for fresh obsters in New York and Boston it is somewhat surprising to learn that all along the coasts of the maritime provinces of the Dominion and of the Bale des Chaleurs the Dominion and of the Bale des Chaleurs the owners of lobster traps get only five conts each for the lobsters of their catch. Several American canning establishments are in operation on the Canadian coast, and among the propositions made for the protection of Canadian lobsters is one for the of these factories from the soil of the Dominion.

IS A FROG FISH OR GAME? This Is a Question That Experts in Canada Are Trying to Answer.

QUEBEC, Aug. 2 .- The Canadian Department of Marine and Fisheries is wrestling with the problem as to whether a frog is fish or game.

Owing to the enormous increase in the export of frogs' legs to the United States some fear is felt that unless restrictions are placed upon the killing of Canadian frogs there will soon be none left in the country If a frog is a fish the department at Ottawa has the power to institute a close season for it. If, however, it should be decided that the frog comes under the category of game the question of a close season must be settled by the provincial authorities. If the law officers of the different Govern-ments interested fail to come to an agree-ment on the subject the matter will probably be submitted to a committee of ex-perts. Everybody agrees that something must be done to prevent the total destruc-tion of a valuable article of both food and commerce. If it should be decided that he frog is neither fish nor game it may be the frog is neither isn nor game it may be necessary, in order to secure a law for its protection, to obtain from the Imperial Parliament the passage of an amendment to the Act of British North America.

VISITORS AT THE AQUARIUM. The Attendance Last Month the Largest in the History of the Place.

The visitors at the Aquarium in July numbered 272.589, or a daily average of 8,793, the largest attendance of any month in the Aquarium's history. The nearest approach to this was in September, 1899, when with an attendance on one day of 47,000, from the multitudes assembled and waiting at the Battery for the naval parade in honor of Dewey, the visitors numbered 267,983.

The greatest day for visitors is Sunday. It is estimated that of the attendance in June, July, August and September twofifths is made up of visiting strangers, in-cluding people from all over the country, from Maine to southern California, and from Florida to Alaska. And the visitors here from among travellers include tourists from all parts of the world.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Early in the Fall we will close our present building and occupy our new store, Broadway 34th to 35th at 6th Av. Street.

The extravagant statements of many dealers who have acquired the chronic habit of indulging in fictitious "Special Sales," "Inventory Sales," "Rebuilding Sales," "Alteration Sales," "Cost Sales," and similar shams to justify large claims for small trade occasions have taxed the credulity of the public to an extent that even the conservative words of honest advertisers are frequently regarded with distrust. For that reason we will not have a "Removal Sale." But from now on, as rapidly as it can be done, we will announce reductions throughout various departments in order to facilitate the work ahead. These daily sales will particularly include those lines of merchandise that are seasonable now but will be out of season when the new store opens.

for Men's and Women's Belts -our regular prices ran from 49c. to 98c. - seal, patent leather, caliskin, walrus, morocco and ooze—straight and curved styles - black, nickel and gilt buckles.

Wash Goods.

Monday morning we begin an important clearance sale of rich Wash Fabrics. Beautiful effects that have been selling here at 34c. to 98c. per yard are reduced to

In the collection may be found:-Imported Swisses. Leno Batistes, Dotted Silk Mulls, Fine Organdies. Madras and Oxfords, Canvas and Cheviots, Grenadines.

Black Mohair Brilliantine.

Need a bathing suit or travelling skirt?

Women's Wear.

29:. for 59c. Summer Corsets, mede of net, low bust, short hips, ned with lace, 18 to 26 ir. 69c. for \$1.19 Waists, made of white lace-striped dimity, front trimmed with box plaits, tucked back, stock collar. \$1.59 for \$2.24 Waists, made of

corded wash silk, tie to match \$1.96 for \$3.91 Walking and Dress Skirts, made of pique and linen, trimmed in several styles

some with rows of embroidery. All the above are actual and radical reductions.

Children's Dresses. small lots; small prices. If interested t's well worth while coming early. Made of blue, rose, green, pink and red gingham and chambray, daintily red gingham and to 14 years, \$1.31

reduced from \$1.96 to ... Made of white lawn, guimpe or high-neck styles, also various kinds of wash goods in all the prevailing colors and styles, sizes 4 to 14 years, reduced from \$2.93 \$1.96 and \$3.91 to Made of Lawns, Madras and Ging-

hams, guimpe, high-neck and Russian effects, trimmed with lace beading and embroidery, sizes 4 to 14 years; reduced from \$4.23 to \$2.93.

Low Priced Jewelry. Jewelry-low-priced and pretty. Just what you want for the careless outing

Some of the goods are from our regular stock at reduced prices; but the bulk of the collection represents manufacturers' unsold balances secured at sacrifices.

Men's and Women's Watch Fobs, silk and leather, plain and rose, gold-plated and gray silver pendants, some are set with fancy stones fifty styles to choose from; worth 75c., \$1.00 and 59 \$2.00; our price. Sterling Silver Charms, for attaching to bracelets or chains; round, oval and heart shaped, decorated with hard enamel painting, worth 50c. and 240 75c.; our price. Rolled-plated Gold Cuff Links, Roman polished and rose finish, new designs. some plain, others set with fancy stones;

worth 40c. and 50c.; our price

24c. and .. Women's Gold-plated Brooches; Roman, bright and rose finish, one hundred styles to select from, plain or set with colored stones; worth 50c., 75c. and \$1.00; our price. Gold-plated Sash and Belt Brooches Roman polished and French gray finish set with fancy stones, worth 19 25c., 35c. and 50c.; our price. Real Hand-carved Shell Cameos, se

50c. to 75c. Scarf Pins, 29c. 50c. to 75c. Brooches, 29c. \$1.00 to \$1.50 Brooches, 59c. land-painted China "Plate" Belt Brooches, rolled - plated mountings worth \$1.25; our price 59c. Real Ragged Coral Lorgnette

in rolled-plated brooch and scarfpin:

Real Ragged Coral Design Street Street Chains, worth 75c.; our price Solid-filled Lorgnette Chains, solid gold slides, worth \$2.00; our \$1.24

Men's, Women's & Children's Knit Underwear at Reduced Prices.

Knowledge gained by exact comparisons confirmed our belief that prices here for Knit Underwear averaged a third less than anywhere else. That fact, followed by the announcement of heavy reductions, just made, in order to close out desirable goods before the season wanes, should bring you here to supply Summer deficiencies or to make complete provision for future wants.

Variety is immense; values are surprising. Women's Vests---Specimen Reductions.

-reduced from 39c .- Women's Lisle Thread Vests, Richelieu ribbed, low neck, trimmed with wide lace, sleeveless arm-holes run through with silk tape.

" 39° -reduced from 49c .- Women's Swiss Lisle Thread Vests, low neck and sleeveless, silk-taped

" 49° reduced from 64c.—Women's Fine Swiss Liste Thread Vests, low neck and sleeveless, silk-taped.

reduced from 94c.—Women's Silk-and-Lisle Vests, low neck, sleeveless, hand-crocheted front and shoulders, pink and cream.

-reduced from 64c.—Women's Shaped Ribbed Lisle Vests, in extra large sizes, high neck, short and long sleeves; Pants to match, knee length, French band; ecru and white.

reduced from 98c.—Women's Silk and Cotton Shaped Ribbed Vests, high neck, short and long sleeves, hand-crocheted around neck and down front; Pants to match, knee length, French band.

reduced from 98c.—Women's Natural Wool Shaped Ribbed Vests, high neck, short and long sleeves; Pants to match, knee length.

Women's Union Suits.

" 39° high neck, long and short sleeves; knee length.

reduced from 94c.—Women's Cotton Ribbed Union Suits, high and low necks, short sleeves. Also Swiss Lisle Thread Union Suits, low neck and sleeveless.

-reduced from \$1.68-Three styles Women's Swiss Liste Thread Union Suits-hand-crocheted, low neck and arm-holes; high neck and short sleeves-knee length.

Men's Shirts and Drawers.

11 29° -reduced from 39c. -Men's French Balbriggan Shirts; French necks, long and short sleeves; Drawers to match, reinforced gussets, taped seams, suspender tapes.

-reduced from 69c., 74c. and 79c.-Men's Genuine French Balbriggan Shirts; French necks, silk fronts, long and short sleeves; Drawers to match, double gussets, taped seams, suspender loops—Men's Fancy Lisle Thread Shirts and Drawers.

—reduced from 89c., 98c. and \$1.19—Men's White Balbrig-an Shirts and Drawers—Men's Genuine Full Regular Made Imported Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers Men's Aertex Shirts and Drawers -Men's Imported Natural Gray Shirts and Drawers-Men's Fancy-colored Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers-Men's Fancy Mercerized Cotton Shirts and Drawers Men's White Lisle Thread Athletic Shirts, Shirts short sleeves, closed fronts, French necks.

-reduced from \$1.44 -Men's Imported Brown Lisle Thread Shirts, silk fronts; Drawers to match, reinforced seats, double gussets, suspender loops

The items advertised are limited to goods that we have in very large quantities. Smaller lots, broken lines, styles that have reached the exhausted-size stage, have been subjected to still greater reductions. These small quantities are barred from the papers-but they are rich pickings for all who come while the movement is in its first flush.

Our \$1.49 Negligee Shirts, Our\$1.74 Negligee Shirts,

Plain, Corded and Satin-striped Madras; black and b'ue figures on white grounds; neat outline figures on tan grounds; attached or detached cuffs. These are the Shirts that were made in our own factory, and have been selling here all season at \$1.49 and \$1.74.

Muslin Underwear.

Drawers, muslin, trimmed with Night Gowns, muslin, square neck, hemstitched cambric ruffle, 19:. trimmed with wide embroidery and cambric ruffle, 34c. Drawers, muslin, trimmed with Night Gowns, muslin, low neck and short sleeves, trimmed with Drawers, cambric, trimmed with two hemstitched ruffle ... cluster tucks and embroidery Drawers, cambric, trimmed with three rows of tucks and wide em-49

Better qualities at prices relatively cheap, ranging up to \$4.74. Corset Covers, cambric, low neck, French style, trimmed with lace ruffle, 19c.

Corset Covers, cambric, low neck, French style, trimmed with lace inserting and lace ruffle Corset Covers, nainsook, V-shaped Better qualities at prices relatively as cheap, ranging up to \$24.39 neck, trimmed with fine embroidery

of lace inserting, beading, ribbon and lace ruffle. Corset Covers, nainsook, low neck, French style, trimmed with three rows of lace inserting and lace ruffle

Night Gowns, cambric, V-shaped neck, trimmed with cluster tucks and hemstitched ruffle Night Gowns, cambric, square neck, 59° tucks, beading and ribbon. Night Gowns, cambric, low neck and short sleeves, trimmed with 69 lace inserting and lace ruffle Night Gowns, cambric, low neck and short sleeves, trimmed with embroidery inserting, beading, rib-bon and embroidery ruffle. 99°

29e Walking Skirts, cambric, trimmed Corset Covers, cambric, low neck, with tucked umbrella shaped ruffle, French style, trimmed with two rows embroidery flounce, finished with 300 dust ruffle, 99:. Walking Skirts, cambric, trimmed with lawn ruffle, three rows of

wide lace inserting, narrow ruffle, lace edging, finished with 000

Bitter qualities at prices relatively as cheap Retter qualities at prices relatively as cheap, ranging up to \$24.39.